CAROLINA OBSERVER

And

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

(Volume VI.) Fayetteville, North Carolina, May 15, 1823. (Number 50.

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TERMS,
FIVE DOLLARS a year, payable in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and seventy cents for each subsequent one.

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflamations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDRETH'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds bro. on Breasts, Sore Nipples, and other external inflamations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*.
At Charleston, for the Southern States.

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1823.

Daniel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original Attachment, levied on Land lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Parsons and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state—Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgement final will be entered against him.

WILLIAM DISMUKES Clk
16th, April 1823. 47

State of North-Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley vs. *William Strean.* } Original Attachment,

Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on the waters of Drowning Creek, near or adjoining Angus Campbell's Lands.

THIS Suit is published that the Defendant may have notice thereof, so that he may appear and defend if he thinks proper.

CORN. DOWD, Clk.
42:3m.

Barnum Beach & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
15 Packages
LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'
BOOTS & SHOES.
Made particularly for Retailing.
ALSO,
11 Doz. Blk. & Coloured Morocco
10 Doz. Hair Seives
10 Boxes Cotton Cards,

Which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, lower than usual, for Cash.

☞ All debts contracted with us after this notice, will be considered on interest after 30 days.
Feb. 13, 1823. 37tf

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership, heretofore existing between the subscribers, at Fayetteville, N. C. under the firm of *John H. Frink, & Co* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of this firm will be settled by either of the Subscribers.

John H. Frink.
Francis King.

Cheraw, S. C. April 28, 1823. 48:3t.

DAVID ANDERSON, Jr

Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N C.

New Establishment.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING ESTABLISHED THE
Coppersmith's Business.
in all its various branches, and having the best of Workmen employed, will keep constantly on hand at his Shop on Hay-street, near the Brick Row,

STILLS
Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the shortest notice, at my Factory as above.

☞ Cash will be given for old Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.
March 24, 1823. 45:4m

STILLS

MADE & MENDED

In the best manner, and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old street, to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop.—Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

Saddle Horse for sale.

A handsome chesnut sorrel HORSE (with Saddle and Bridle if required), seven years old, and about fifteen hands high; is warranted sound, and only sold because the owner is about leaving this state.—Apply to Mr. George M'Neill, or at the Bank U. States, to

David Walker.
April 17. 46tf.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
March Term 1823.

ORDERED, That in future the Court will pay no Witness Tickets in State cases, issued from the Superior or County Court, *unless* the Clerk of said Court shall certify upon such Tickets, that the county is properly chargeable with the same.

From the Minutes.
JOHN ARMSTONG Clk
March 12 41 3m

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THAT elegant, new, three story Brick House, built by Col. J. Clark, on the rising ground of Hay-street, a little above the Mansion Hotel, calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm. L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentlemen travelling, and others, are respectfully invitedto call and see. It stands in the most healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country The rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms. The Beds and Mattrasses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the neatest manner, with good, faithful servants, equal, if not superior to any in the state; and every attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable, by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.

☞ In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 20th May next, when a removal to the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender &c. for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel on Monday and Friday mornings at 4 o'clock and returns on Suday and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail Stage leaves every other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at which place the stage books are kept by

P. T. T.
Fayetteville, April 7, 1823. 45tf

LETTER LOST.

A LETTER containing One Thousand Dollars, in Bills of the United States' Branch Bank, at Charleston, was Mailed on the 5th of February last, at Charleston, for New-York, and has never since been heard of—it was directed to G. & R. Waite. The following is the description of the Bills:

Letter B. No.	9,	payable to J. C. Faber,	1st February,	1817.	$100
B.	64,	do.	do.	do.	100
A.	667,	do.	do.	do.	100
D.	299,	do.	do.	do.	100
B.	48,	do.	do.	do.	100
D.	515,	do.	do.	do.	100
E.	740,	do.	to Jos. Johnson	7th Dec.	1820. 50
B.	410,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st Feb.	1817. 50
G.	1212,	do.	to Peter Bacot,	12th Nov.	1821. 50
M.	1609,	do.	to J. Johnson,	15th Dec.	1820. 20
B.	587,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st Feb.	1817. 20
P.	2076,	do.	to J. Johnson,	19th Jan.	1820. 10
F	1487,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st Feb.	1817. 10
B.	770,	do.	do	do.	do. 10
E.	1331,	do.	do	do.	do. 10
T.	451,	do.	to P. Bacot,	6th March,	1819. 10
L.	1639,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st Feb.	1817, 10
Q.	2118,	do.	to J. Johnson,	2d Jan.	1821, 10
L.	1951,	do.	do.	do.	do. 10
D.	626,	do.	to J. C. Faber,	1st Feb.	1817. 10
R.	422,	do.	to P. Bacot,	6th March,	1819, 10
R.	156,	do.	do.	do.	do. 10
K.	3380,	do.	to Jos. Johnson,	1st Feb.	1820, 10
K.	3379,	do.	do	do	do. 10
K.	3378,	do.	do	do	do 10
K.	3400,	do	do	do	do 10
I.	3400,	do	do	do	do 10
M.	3399,	do	do	do	do 10
L.	3399,	do	do	do	do 10
K.	3399,	do	do	do	do 10
C.	3601,	U. S. B.	to J. Peal, Philad.	6th March,	1821, 5
C.	158,	do	do	do 17th do	1820, 5
C.	3250,	do	do	do 2d do	1821, 5
F.	347,	Baltimore,	to J. W. M'Cullough,	16th March,	1819, 5

$1000

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

Will be given to any person, who will lead to the discovery of the above described Letter and contents, so as it may be recovered, by applying to the Post-Masters at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Charleston and Petersburg.

April 24,—47:tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber was appointed at our last Probate Court, standard Keeper for the County of Cumberland, and gives notice that he keeps his office back of the shop occupied by John Murchison, on Gillespie street; he also notifies all persons using weights and measures, within the limits of the county of Cumberland, to bring the same to him for examination and adjustment, as directed by the act of assembly of 1818. All persons neglecting to comply with the requisites of said act of assembly, will be prosecuted as therein directed, without discrimination.

Isaac Newbury.
Fayetteville, April 15, 1823 46tf.

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Malcom Buie, dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland December Term, 1822,—hereby notifies all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law or they will be barred of a recovery; and those indebted to the estate by note or otherwise, are required to come forward and make immediate payment to Mr. Angus Taylor, who is duly authorised to settle the same and grant discharges therefor.

Neill Buie, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, April 4, 1823. 45 6

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

For Sale,

THAT valuable and well known PLANTATION late the residence of Gen'l. Rowland, 13 miles south of Lumberton, on the main stage road to Charleston. The situation is healthy and pleasant—the quantity of Land estimated at one thousand acres—the Farm is large and in good order, and the houses in comfortable repair. As a stand for a House of Entertainment, it is considered equal to any in the Southern States.

Persons disposed to purchare will apply to either of the Subscribers who are duly authorised to sell and execute titles. A part of the purchase money will be required at the time of closing the contract, and ample security required for the balance.

JOHN W. POWELL, and
D. MACALPIN.
Attorneys for Alex. Rowland.
Lumberton, April 18, 1823. 8w:47.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,

FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Marareen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswoul and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sweede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

Archibald M'Bryde,

Loaned "*Russel's Modern Europe*," in 5 vols. with a 6th vol. in continuation, to some person. He requests the holder to return them to him, or to John D. Eccles, Esq He also thinks his name is marked on the hundredth page of some of the volumes.

May 1.—48 3tp.

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped home spun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light Mulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woollen coat, balck and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY.
Brier creek, Jefferson county, Georgia, March 17.

N. B. Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by a Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern. J P.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 6th Jan. 1823.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay vs. *Duncan Smith.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied in the hands of John McNeill, esq. and summoned him as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Duncan Smith, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test*,

JOHN ARMSTONG, Clk.
March 10, 1823. 41 3m

Ellis' Mills,
(NEAR FAYETTEVILLE.)

THE Subscriber having rented for twelve months, the well known SAW and GRIST MILLS belonging to Mr. John Ellis, and the same having undergone a thorough repair, hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage. The access to those Mills is easy, and the proprietor begs leave to inform his friends, that he will shortly have on hand Lumber of every description, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in any part of the county. He would also state that such grain as may be brought to the Mill shall be ground with despatch and in the best manner. Orders sent to either of the Mills will be attended to immediately and every care taken to give satisfaction.

THOS. H. MASSEY.
May 8, 1823. 49 3t

Foreign.

From the New York Statesman.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The packet Packet Ann Capt. Holmes, arrived in a short passage from New Orleans brings papers of that city to the 21st of April. Previous to her sailing, the Steam-ship Robert Fulton had arrived, bringing Vera Cruz papers to the 8th of April, which contained the important intelligence of the Downfall of Iturbide, and a complete change in the dynasty of Mexico.

From the Vera Cruz Diary of the above date.

The following official decrees have been received by an Extraordinary Courier, announcing to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that their wishes in unison with those of all the other towns have been granted, by the triumph of the liberating army. The Mexican nation is now regenerated in the extension and plenitude of their sovereign right, freely represanted by a constituent Congress. The day of prosperity, of liberty, and concord begin to succeed the calamitous times of usurpation and despotism. Honor and praise to the valiant soldiers of the country—immortal glory to her worthy Captains—veneration, love, and gratitude to the Fathers of the country!

"*Decree*, No. 1.—The sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress in their session of the 29th ult. has thought it proper to expedite the present decree.

"1—It is declared that Congress having assembled to the number of 103 Deputies, consisting of a majority, is in full and absolute liberty to deliberate, and consequently in a situation to continue its sessions.

"2—The Executive power of Mexico has ceased from the 19th of last May to the present date.

"3—That both the for going resolutions be transmitted to the Supreme Executive power to be communicated to whom it may concern.

Dated Mexico, 2d April, 1823

Decree, No. 2.—The supreme executive power provisionally named by the sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, to all whom these presents may come greeting; know ye that the said Congress has decreed as follows:

The sovereign Constitutional Mexican Congress in session of the 29th ult. has decreed as follows:

1. The executive government shall be exercised provisionally by a body to be denominated the supreme executive power.

2. It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall act alternately for one month as president and in the order of their nomination.

3. The supreme executive power shall have the title of Highness, and the members that of Excellency, only in official communications.

4. This body shall be governed by the last regulation presented by the regency to Congress for their approbation, except as respects the office of the commander in chief, and until another be formed in conformity to the circumstances of the present period.

Mexico, March 31 1823.

Signed by the President and Deputy Secretary.

We therefore order &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Signed by the President, Pedro Celestino Negrete, and three Members.

Decree, No. 3.—The Sovereign Constituent Congress, in this day's sessions, has thought proper to name the following individuals for the executive power, viz

Don Nicolas Bravo,
Don Guadaloupe Victoria,
Don Pedro Celestio Negrete.

This nomination shall be immediately communicated to the persons named, that they may repair to the Hall of congress to take the corresponding oath.

Signed and dated as above.

The ex-secretary of state Herrera had been taken at a plantation near Queretaro, and was in prison, as was also Fernandez, the intendant of San Luis Potosi.

Extract from a letter, dated Pucola, March 23.

The army entered Mexico on Good Friday, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of Iturbide having made the three following propositions. Previous to making these propositions, a council of war was held, on Wednesday, from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 2 in the afternoon, by the adherents of the Emperor, in which council an animated debate took place, on the propriety of giving battle to the liberating army; but his majesty mitigated the ardour of the council by his *tears and intreaties*, stating that he wished to spare the effusion of blood and that he only desired the happiness of his country.

PROPOSITIONS.

1. That the army should not decide in his fate, but that it should be left to Congress.

2. That he should be permitted to retire to Tulansingo, with his family, escorted by Bravo, in order to regulate his affairs, and afterwards to remove to Jamaica.

3. That all the troops that adhered to him, should form an integral part of the liberating army

Answer of the Junta of Generals.

1. That he could not be permitted to retire to Tulansiago to regulate his affairs and still less to Jamaica, the Junta not having the powers vested in them to grant his request, which appertained only to Congress.

2. That in case this request should be granted by Congress, he should be escorted by brigadier general Bravo, and the troops that he might select.

3. That due regard should be had to the officers and troops that had adhered to him

The above was received by an extraordinary courier, at 12 o'clock.

In confirmation of the above, a passenger in the Robert Fulton, which left Vera Cruz on the 10th. of April, two days later than the date of the Diary, states that only 700 troops remained faithful to the late Emperor Iturbide, who had not only abdicated on the 15th. of march, but, contrary to the advice of his officers, had thrown himself on the mercy and generosity of the Congress He was taken into custody, but remained at his seat near Mexico, under charge of General Bravo. Iturbide requested permission to retire to a foreign country, granting him 10 or 15 days to arrange his domestic affairs, and that the Congress would assume the payment of his debts to a few friends. He was despised for his cowardly conduct, and the Mexicans style him Colonel *Llantos*.

Thus has ended the imperial farce, in which Iturbide has strutted his little hour upon the stage. It seems he is not to have the privilege of going into voluntary exile, but will probably either lose his head, or be doomed to drag out the remnant of his days in prison. His career has been such as not to excite much sympathy or compassion for his ruined fortunes. He set out with an intention to imitate our own illustrious Washington; but his heart was not proof against the fascinations of power; and he preferred the name and the mock trappings of an Emperor, to the liberty and happiness of his country. So perish the hopes of all who shall pursue the same ignominous career.

We know little of the trumvirate who have succeeded him in the government. Two of them, Victoria and Bravo, have figured as generals and military chieftains in the revolutionary scenes of Mexico; but we have no guarantee in their characters or in that of the *Constituent Congress*, as it is called, that the country will derive much permanent benefit from the change of masters It is indeed one step towards a representative government, and the title of the Executive has been reduced from the appellation of *Emperor* to that of *Highness* and *Excellency*. Mexico, like the South American provinces, is undoubtedly destined to many years of anarchy and bloodshed, before any thing like a free government can be established. Revolution must succeed revolution, like the waves of the sea, until the very elements of society shall be changed by the agitation. The contiguity of Mexico to the United States, and the commercial intercourse between the two countries, will be of essential service to the former, if she has the wisdom to profit by the example of the latter.

From the Charleston Courier.

Our attention has been directed to the following account of the origin of the Spanish Constitution, as given in a work by Lieut. Colonel JONES, entitled, "Account of the War in Spain and Portugal, and in the South of France, from 1808 to 1814 inclusive." It is certainly entitled to the consideration of our readers.

London Courier.

"When the Extraordinary General Cortes were elected in 1810, the greater number of the provinces, being occupied by the French, could return no Deputies, and a variety of unprecedented expedients were adopted to complete the regular number, besides a direct violation of ancient usage in admitting representatives from the American Provinces. These irregularities *ought to have made the Cortes entertain doubts of their own legality*, and be *exceedingly cautious how they introduce the required ameliorations in the Government*; instead of which they commenced the *most violent changes* in every institution of the State and Church. This want of judgment may be traced to the *composition* of the Assembly. The nomination of Deputy being attended with no pecuniary advantage, and appearing to hold out no prospect of future benefit, was little courted by prudent or worldly men; whereas, every aspiring or visionary Patriot, fraught with the hope of regenerating his country, sought with avidity to be elected; and, unluckily, too great a proportion of members were returned whose ideas of perfection were drawn from the writings of Plato and Aristotle, and whose highest ambition was to refine on the theoretic doctrines of their favorite authors. These members being the best educated, and some of them eloquent speakers, soon obtained an ascendency; they fairly enough arrogated to themselves the title of Liberals, though they certainly did not maintain it in branding with that of Serviles all who refused to support their views of giving unbounded freedom to the nation. In the Sitting of the Cortes, whom ever spoke contrary to their opinion, whether he uttered the sentiments of projudice firmly rooted by long duration, the simple effusions of an honest heart, or the logic of a less cultivated understanding than their own, was branded as a Servile; and not unfrequently when argument failed, was silenced by the clamours of the populace in the galleries, who, flattered with the expectation of some unknown advantage, listened with impatience to all who opposed the meditated changes.

Thus, only arguments favorable to the views of the Liberals being admitted, every objection to their schemes was overlooked, and with *nine tenths* of the nation totally unprepared for any change they drew up a body of laws, striking at almost every institution, regarded with respect, and chalked out for the Spaniards, unconscious of its value, a higher degree of liberty than the most enlightened nation has yet been able to attain From ignorence of human nature, or from too strong democratic notions, they absolutely courted the opposition of the upper classes by wanton changes and a total disregard of their feelings and prejudices; so that the Constitution, the fruits of their labor whilst it abused the Kingly Power, degraded the Nobles, robbed the Church, and limited the authority of the Military, promised only a distant benefit to the people, contingent on the success of the war, and consequently from its announcement was opposed by a host of powerful enemies without a single class of Society feeling warmly interested in it."

From the New York Spectator, May 6.

THE GREEKS.

Letters and papers from Smyrna, to the 8th February, have been received at Boston, They abundantly confirm the news of the success of the Greeks, which has reached us thro' other channels. The following letter to the editor of the Boston Centinel, is rendered peculiarly inteteresting by the account given of a female Generalissimo, gallantly leading the cohorts of her countrymen to battle and victory:—

Extrat of a letter dated Smyrna, Feb. 10, 1823.

It is reported here, that another Turkish army of 70,000 men will enter the Morea, to subdue the Greeks. I think it very possible they may meet the same fate as the last—be entirely destroyed The Greeks have captured Napoli di Romania, the most important fortress in the Morea, by starvation. About 700 of the garrison were brought here by an English frigate—the most miserable wretches I ever beheld. The Greeks committed no outrages on the captives, and even sent them into Asia Minor by their own vessels.

In Candia, success attends the Greek cause.—They are now nearly master of the whole island.

It is said, dreadful misery prevails among the Greeks in the Morea, for want of provisions; but they appear determined to persevere in establishing their independence to the last extremity. Madame Bobalina, the Geek heroine, commanded one of the Geek columns, which stormed one of the fortresses of Napoli di Romania.—She is said to have lost two sons during the revolution, and all her immense property, acquired by commerce, is embarked in the cause of her country. She is said, by those who have conversed with her, to be a most astonishing woman.

The Turks are building 12 more frigates, and intend, it is said, in the spring to make a grand effort Their fleet is now lying at the Dardanelles. The approaching summer will probably decide the contest with the Greeks. In Smyrna we are now very tranquil though there was considerable ferment among the Turks when the prisoners from Napoli were landed; and is it generally believed, that a hard rain of two days prevented many Greeks from being massacred. This may appear singular, but I have no doubt of its truth.

We have accounts of troubles in Egypt. It is said, that the Turks have made a general revolt against the government of the Pacha of Egypt; and that his son has been lately killed by the Arabs, while crossing the deserts with 1000 camelloads of Mocha Coffee, which were also captured.

The earthquake has subsided at Aleppo. The whole country round about there is in ruins."

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 4.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The rumour of a conspiracy in the French army, noticed in our last publication, gained ground in the early part of the week. The courier and the other ultra papers affected to connect it with the sailing of a vessel from the Thames, which had on board the celebrated Lallemand, (recently arrived from America) and a few of Napoleon's old officers, bound for Spain—and stated, that ramifications of the plot (which had for its object the hoisting of the tricolored flag and the dethronement of the Bourbons of France) had been discovered at Paris—and existed at Madrid and elsewhere. That paper which at first gave out that this conspiracy was thus directed against the French, and did not exist in that army, made an endeavor on Saturday to deduce proof, from the silence of some of the late French papers, that the alleged disaffection did not exist. He says, "there is no mention made of the conspiracy in any of these papers. They allude to alarming reports in circulation; contradict the report of to the arrest of General Pharney, brother-in-law of Guilleminot; but speak of the fruitless attempts made by French officers, who had fled to Spain, to corrupt the French troops and induce them to declare for the Buonaparte family." Facts, however, have transpired during the week, which induce us to an opposite belief, and from these we deduce the following brief details.

The French Government, for some time past alarmed at the number of officers quitting Paris for the south, and hearing that meetings were taking place amongst them at Bayonne, stopped the diligence to Bordeaux, and arrested the passengers. Amongst these was a General Piat an old Bonapartist, whose papers disclosed the general nature of the plot. It was resolved to stop the Bayonne diligence, but the twelve passengers booked did not appear. Thus the Bourbons, have ascertained that great danger exists at Bayonne, the headquarters of the army; and having ascertained this, they despatched Victory (Duke of Belluno) the War Minister, with title of Major General of the army, to Bayonne. The number of officers said to be implicated there is forty five, who will be arrested immediately on the arrival of the Duke of Belluno. Two of General Gilleminot's Afdesde, Camp are implicated, he himself, being tainted with liberalism, is suspected. On this subject the French papers are obliged to be silent, but private letters speak boldly. It is expected that a reign of terror will follow the discovery of this plot.—

It is said Belluno has left the War department in the utmost confusion; and the army is daily becoming more discontented. There is scarcely a department in which a subscription has not been set on foot to compliment Manuel—and recompense Sergeant Mercer, who will probably, in a very short time; find himself richer by a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand Francs. The Paris subscription it is said already amounts to fifty thousand francs. If we may believe the French papers of March 27, war has actually commenced. The Spaniards it appears had made a sally into France. On the frontier between Perpignan and the Pyrenees, a corps of Spanish traitors had been stationed under the archtraitor the Baron D'Eroles. On the evening of the 17th, Mina, and General Llobera, made an irruption into the French territory, attacked and are said to have defeated the Baron.—

Such was the report at Paris. After having beaten and dispersed the troops of D'Eroles Mina and the other Spanish General recrossed the frontier, carrying with them a large quantity of arms. Mina's station, it appears, is on the borders of Catalonia opposite Perpignan. It is said he has now upwards of 20,000 regular troops under his direct command, besides the militia of the province and a corps of 3,000 French and Piedmontese refugees. With these he purposes to enter France the moment the French enter Spain, and it is probably his attack on D'Eroles was to clear the way for a movement of that nature.

Law of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

But *this 1st of May*, 1823, is marked with a higher degree of interest to the citizens of North Carolina, as the period of abrogation of one of the last proofs of feudal oppression, which disgraced our country. Our readers well recollect that the *last* session of our Legislature was distinguished by passing a law for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, in this State, for all debts contracted after the 1st instant when the law goes into operation. From this time, (except for previous debt,) no *honest* but unfortunate man can be incarcerated at the will of his iron hearted creditor—no innocent family can be exposed to penury, suffering, and misery, because their legal protector has been *unfortunate*.

A retrospective view of the misery inflicted, under the laws sanctioning imprisonment for debt, is painful to every feeling heart. A sudden transition from the comforts of life to a dark and loathsome dungeon—fair fame blasted, and happy prospects destroyed; and when, after tedious imprisonment, the debtor leaves the precincts of misery, he finds his family sunk in their own estimation, his friends grown coldly careless of him and he knows not where to seek subsistence. It will be said this is overcharged: let those who have endured these sufferings, these privations, say how far short it is of truth.

To the creditor and the debtor, this humane law will be equally favorable, for credit will be necessarily more circumscribed, since the power of imprisonment for debt is done away; consequently it will prevent too great an extension of credit, which is frequently the source of ruin to small capitalists. The debtor will be compelled to limit his *indulgencies*, since *prudence* will limit credit. Be it therefore remembered, to the honor of our State, that hereafter, *crime*, or the accusation of crime, can alone place her citizens within the walls of a Prison. *Esto perpetua!*

AN ACT

For the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum, for any debt contracted either by note, bill, bond, open account or otherwise after the first day of May next, and shall be desirous to take the benefit of the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor or debtors to tender to the sheriff of the county, his lawful deputy, coroner, or any constable, by whom he, she, or they may have been taken, a bond or bonds, payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next court, to which the execution shall be returnable, then and there to stand to & abide by such proceedings as may be had by the court, in relation to his, her or their taking the benefit of this act; and in case of failure to appear, judgment shall be entered up instanter upon said bond, against the principal and his securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs; and when an execution issues thereon, neither of the defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this act: *Provided*, That if either of the parties to the said bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a jury, a jury shall be immediately impannelled to try such issue, sue, and the plea of non est factum shall only be received upon the party making oath of its verity: *And provided further*, if it shall be made appear satisfactorily to said court, that said debtor or debtors are prevented from attending court by sickness or other cause, to be judged of by the court, the case shall be continued over to the next court, at which term the same proceedings shall be had, as if he had appeared at the first term: *And provided further*, if such debtor or debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said bond or bonds: *Provided nevertheless*, That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid, within twenty days of the sitting of said court, said bond shall be conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the succeeding term of the court aforesaid: *Provided always*, That when any capias ad satisfaciendum shall be directed to any contsable, and he shall take bond as aforesaid, such bond shall be conditioned for the defendant's appearance to the county court of the county in which such constable resides.

II. *Be it further enacted* That upon such debtor or debtors tendering such bond or bonds, it shall be the duty of such sheriff, deputy, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to release, him her or them from confinement or custody; any law, usage or custom to the contiary notwithstanding.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said security to surrender the principal in discharge of himself in open court of the county to which the *ca. sa.* is returnable, or to the sheriff, or other officer, as the case may be, of said county. And the security is hereby authorised to exercise all the power, which by law special bail have over their principal.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the appearance of such debtor or debtors at the court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney, to move the court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to swear to the schedule previously filed with the clerk of said court, agreeably to the provisions of this act, herein contained; and it shall be the duty of said court, upon such debtor or debtors making it appear to the court that at least ten days notice has been given, in writing, to his, her or their creditors, or their agent or attorney of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of insolvent debtors, to swear him, her or them to the schedule aforesaid, (as the case may be) and to direct the clerk to make entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such debtor or debtors from imprisonment for debt, in all cases where notice may have been given to the creditors; which schedule shall be filed with the clerk of said court: *Provided nevertheless*, That if creditor or creditors, shall suggest any fraud or concealment of property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a jury, at the first term, before such debtor or debtors are sworn: *Provided, further*, that if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the court may continue the same, under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued. And if the said jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said debtor or debtors shall fail or refuse to swear upon oath, or if the said debtor or debtors shall fail to make it appear to the court, that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the creditor or creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, or to their agent or attorney, & in that case the said debtor or debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the sheriff, and the court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the money, property or effects be made by said debtor or debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice aforesaid, to be judged of by the court.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That when any debtor or debtors taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the clerk of the court, at least ten days before the sitting of the court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act, and then upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule, the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be imprisoned upon any capias ad satisfaciendum for any debt contracted after the first day of May next, who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in case of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the creditor, on the trial of any issue before the jury under the provisions of this act, to have the debtor examined on oath before the said jury

VIII. *Be it further enacted*. That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning & purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

AUCTION
AND
Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE

10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do. Cogniac Brandy,
20 Bbls. Sugar,
18 do. New England Rum,
20 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards.
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;

Together with an assortment of *Dry Goods and Cutlery*.

E. W. Willkings.

May 1.—48:tf.

Bank Stock for sale.

On THURSDAY the 29th inst.

AT the Town House in Fayetteville, between 11 and 12 o'clock will be sold at six months credit,

4 Shares of State Bank Stock, and

4 Shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the Estate of William Warden, deceased. More particulars at sale.

JOHN M'LERAN, Ex'r.

May 6, 1823. 49:4w.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1823.

Steam Boat Henrietta, arrived on Friday, with Salt to C. T. Haigh, and a few Dry Goods. She set off on Monday, with 300 bales of Cotton, and other freight.

The North-Carolina started on Friday, with 500 bales of Cotton, considerable other freight, and several passengers.

The Henrietta, we understand, is to be employed for the remainder of the summer season, between Wilmington and Smithville.

It was with much mortification, that we noticed in the Observer a month or two past, some remarks calculated to check the kindly feelings which then began to be manifested towards us by our sister town of Raleigh, in certain Resolutions, reported by a committee of the Merchants of that place. Indeed, we were at that time, and have been ever since, much puzzled to know what motive could have actuated the author of these remarks, to give them publicity—whether it proceeded from a diabolic spirit which delights in mischief (no matter at whose expense,) or from a stupidity which could not perceive the operation of such observations, or an incorrigible desire to give vent to the very witty conceit of making the application of the remark of Dr. Fumblebody, we cannot precisely determine. But from which ever of these motives, the sage prophecy contained in the remarks alluded to was made, it is with no little satisfaction, that we are now able to declare it completely falsified. The Merchants of Raleigh have proved themselves sincere in the declarations contained in their resolutions by having generally visited Fayetteville in considerable numbers, for the purpose of purchasing goods, which we believe they have done liberally; and we have reason to hope that the reception they have met with, has been such as to induce them to make many repetitions of their visit.

While on this subject, it affords us additional pleasure to remark, that Merchants from other parts of the state, who have been inducted in the habit of getting their supplies from foreign towns, have bestowed their patronage upon Fayetteville, and we think we may with great safety say, that from present appearances, if a few capitalists would open wholesale and importing establishments in this place, they would realize reasonable profits to themselves and important benefits to this town.

A Steam Engine of Great Power.—We understand that Mr. Perkins has invented a new Steam Engine, founded on a new principle of Steam, by which more than seven eighths of the fuel and weight of engine, may be saved. He has constructed a small one with a cilinder, *two* inches in diameter, and a stroke of *twelve* inches, which has the power of seven horses.

Velocity of Sound.—The velocity of sound in the atmosphere, has been recently measured, with great care, by a committee of the members, of the Institute of France—the result of their observation was, that at the temperature of 50° of Fahrenheit the velocity of sound in a second is 110.6 English feet, and 4 inches.

Lieutenant Samuel Henly, late of the schr. Ferret, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last, from Thompson's Island, in consequence of bad health. No additional captures of the pirates had been made since the affair of the Pilot, relative to which, some further particulars are given. That vessel was taken by two barges, under Lieut. Stribling, and on the 20th inst. the piratical captain arrived before Matanzas, accompanied by two boats, which he stated to be the only survivors of his crew; the others, he said, perished in the fight, or in endeavoring to escape to the shore. His name is *Dorado*, a native of the Canary Islands, and formerly commanded a Guineaman. He is the man that obliged the crew of the vessel to fight, from which Lieut. Allen received his death. He is celebrated for his desperate courage and enterprize, and walks openly and freely at noon-day, at Matanzas, being feared by every one. He has 50 assassines ready and willing to do his bidding, and certain death would await the one who should dare to inform against him.

Commodore Porter has obtained from the Governor of Porto Rico a descriptive list of the pirates fitted out from that port, and would be enabled thereby to detect any expeditions that might be attempted under a false pretext.

Lieut. Henley represents Thompson's Island to be very salubrious, the scenery uncommonly beautiful, the soil rich, and capable of producing all kinds of vegetables in abundance. The squadron was, however, entirely dependent on its own resources for provisions of every kind, as the circumjacent country did not yield any supplies of the animal or vegetable kind; and until it shall be peopled and settled by some industrious farmers, the squadron as well as the squadron, must look much on trades from the United States for such articles of fresh provisions as luxury as they may stand in need of. A few cargoes of this description will command a good market, as soon as the stock of the squadron, which is small, shall be exhausted. There is much fine water in the island, and the water at Allen-ton is not good. The supply for the squadron was obtained from two miles distance, not even that was not of the best quality.—Commodore Porter had it in contemplation to sink wells at Key Vacas, where the water was said to be remarkably fine.

The Navy Hospital carried out from Baltimore (in frame) was to be immediately erected at the principal watering place, two miles from Allenton, which is stated to be a very healthy position, accessible to the pure sea breezes from every point. A Hotel was also about to be established by one of the proprietors of the Island. The sea water round the Island yielded elegant salt by a very simple and rapid process.

Escape from Prison.—On the night of Tuesday week, a man named Henry Horne; who had been confined about five months in Faversham gaol, on a charge of stealing a fowling piece, made his escape from the above prison through most extraordinary means, with the use only of a spike gimblit, an iron spoon, and the iron handle of a tea kettle. The gaol has been built within these few years, the walls are of stone, and full 2 feet thick, lined within and throughout with strong oak planks, thickly studded with large nails. The prisoner contrived it appears, to get part of two of the oak planks away by means of very close boring with the gimblet, and then burning with heated iron the interstices between them, the marks of which he concealed for days, by filling the crevices so made with pieces of paper, and then plastering it over with paste and the white-wash of the prison; when he had so far succeeded as appears he commenced his operations on the stone work, always taking care, no doubt, to close his nightly workshop before morning, with the oak plank secured as abovementioned, in which place also, as an additional blind, he used to hang his towel; he also always kept the room clean swept, and by these precautions, it escaped the notice of the gealer that any thing improper was going on. It is obvious to all who have seen it, considering he could only work in the night time, and then, perhaps, not always, that it must have been a work of months' extreme caution, perseverance, and ingenuity, rarely to be met with. The stones which he removed from the aperture he concealed under his bed on the floor; they consists of more than would fill a wheelbarrow: the large stone which formed the outside of the wall he managed to get inside, thereby avoiding all cause of alarm from noise, which must have been heard if there had been any, as he gaoler's rooms are immediately over the prison. The prisoner was generally observed reading the Bible very attentively during the day, and there was found written on the iron door of the room in which he was confined, the following emphatic words:—"Many a long day I have passed without thought; but now my days are all thought."

Kent. Herald.

WASHINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

Extract from the Private Life and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena.

Speaking on the subject of crimes, the Emperor remarked to Las Cases, "My code alone, from its simplicity, has been more beneficial to France than the whole mass of laws which preceded it. My schools and my system of mutual instruction are preparing generations yet unknown. Thus during my reign crimes were rapidly diminishing; while, on the contrary, with our neighbours in England they have been increasing to a frightful degree. This alone is sufficient to enable any one to form a decisive judgment of the respective governments.

"Look at the United States, where, without any apparent force or effort, everything goes on prosperously, every one is happy and contented; and this is because the public wishes and interests are in fact the ruling power.—Place the same government at variance with the will and interests of its inhabitants and you would soon see what disturbance, trouble, and confusion, and above all, what an increase of crimes would ensue.

"When I acquired the supreme direction of affairs, it was wished that I might become a Washington. Words cost nothing; and no doubt those who were so ready to express the wish, did so, without any knowledge of times, places, persons or things. Had I been in America, I would willingly have been a Washington and I should have had little merit in so being, for I do not see how I could reasonably have acted otherwise. But had Washington been in France, exposed to discord within, and invasion from without, I would have defied him to have been what he was in America; at least, he would have been a fool to attempt it, and would have prolonged the existence of evil. For my own part, I could only have been a *crowned Washington*. It was only in a Congress of Kings yielding or subdued that I could become so. There, and there alone, I could successfully display Washington's moderation, disinterestedness, and wisdom. I could not reasonable attain to this but by means of the *universal dictatorship*. To this I aspired; can that be thought a crime? Can it be believed that to resign this authority, would have been beyond the powers of human nature? Sylla, glutted with crimes, dared to abdicate, pursued by human execration? What motive could have checked me, who would have been followed only by bles. sings? But it remained for me to conquer at Moscow. How many will hereafter regret my disasters and my fall? But to require prematurely of me that sacrifice, for which the time had not arrived, was a vulgar absurdity; that was not my way. I repeat, it remained for me to conquer at Moscow!"

Foreign Summary.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD OF MAY 7.

WAR DECLARED!

A gentleman who left Philadelphia on Sunday, and who arrived here yesterday morning in the steam boat Norfolk, states that just before he left Philadelphia, information was received by express, of the arrival in the Delaware of the ship Voltaire, (belonging to Stephen Gerard) in a very short passage from Antwerp, with official intelligence of the DECLARATION OF WAR *by France against Spain, and of the entrance of a part of the French army into the Spanish territory.*

The formality of a declaration of war appears to us to be unnecessary. Already, we are told of a French army regularly appointed for the invasion of Spain lining the Spanish frontier, and we are even informed of the points at which they were to enter the Spanish territory.—Nothing short of a revolutionary movement in France, or the unqualified submission of the Spaniards to the views and wishes of the Bourbons can avert the blow. The first is by no means improbable; but we might as well expect to hear that the Rock of Gibralter had transported itself to the opposite shore, as to calculate upon the submission of the Spaniards to the humiliating and disgraceful terms upon which peace is offered them by the French government. Mr. Canning, it will be seen, has given up all idea of a reconciliation on being effected, by a negociation, having for its object the abrogation of the liberal features of the Spanish Constitution. Mr. Canning knows too well the national character of the Spaniards to entertain the belief that they could be bullied into a concession of this sort. He believes that peace cannot be maintained, because the Spaniards will not give way an inch to their haughty and insolent neighbors; but he has said nothing of the probabilities on the side of peace, which are suggested by the strong current of opposition from the people, and it is also asserted, from the army, of France, to the war of the Bourbons against Spain. If we look to Spain for peace, we shall be disappointed. The olive branch must come from the other side of the Pyrennees.

We shall introduce our foreign extracts with the following highly interesting summary from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.—*Ibid.*

Although hostilities had not commenced the active preparations going on in France and Spain, and the rapid movements of troops, combined with the desponding tone of Ministers in the British Parliament, seem to leave no doubt that the sword will be speedily unsheathed.—About 50,000 French soldiers were expected to enter Spain in three divisions, and General O'Donnel is named as the individual who is to command the van guard of the invading army. The regulars it would appear, are to be preceded by the "Army of the Faith," led by Quesada. A reserve consisting of 5,000 cavalry and infantry, was to remain at Vittoria, Logrona, &c. In order to give effect to these movements, the French Government is stated to have sent 17 millions of francs to the army of Spain, and 15,000 uniforms for the army of the Faith. It seems, however, notwithstanding this intelligence, that all is not right at Paris, nor in the French army. The latest papers, which are of the 21st of March, speculate on a change of Ministry, and it was confidently said that this event was expected to be brought about by Talleyrand who had formed a league with Decazes and others, in the Chamber of Peers, and with the *Liberals*, in the Chamber of Deputies, to turn out the present Ministry. Whatever may be in this, it appears certain that little or no business could be done in the French Chamber of Deputies, owing to the continued irregularities there, and the non attendance of members. It is further stated that a very unexpected embarrassment occurred at Paris in consequence of the magnanimous declaration of the Portuguese Cortes, to consider the aggression of the French as equally levelled against Portugal. This difficulty had been heightened by the arrival of a formal protest from Lisbon against the principles contained in the French King's speech to the Chambers, together with a peremptory order to the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Paris to quit the French territory, the moment the Duke of Angouleme shall have crossed the Spanish frontiers. The one hundred millions voted with so much ease by the Chamber of Deputies of France, towards carrying into effect the invasion of Spain, owing to the desertion of Opposition members on account of the expulsion of M. Manuel, met with considerable opposition in the Chamber of Peers. This vote was 112 to 66. Other accounts say, that many French officers of all ranks from Generals down to the lowest military gradation, had arrived in Spain, and an effort, it was generally understood, would at all events, be made to raise the states and other cantered rights of Ferdinand chosen in their own country, as soon as the invasion of Spain was accomplished.

In addition to this, it is stated in private letters that 52 French soldiers had deserted from Perpignan and gone over to the Spaniards, and we observe it mentioned in the French papers, that a new organization of the national guards had been contemplated, by which the companies would no longer be permitted to choose their officers; a circumstance which, at least, indicates a suspicion of the loyalty of that body on the part of the government. An attempt had been made to destroy by fire, the Arsenal at Toulon, and the Brest squadron, which put to sea on the 15th February, had returned on the 11th of March, in consequence of having suffered severely by a gale.

With regard to Spain, we find very little information in the French papers respecting her armies. An article of the 19th March, from Paris, says "the Constitutional troops in Catalonia, advance upon our frontier. The Foreign Legion, organized at Barcelona, embarked on the 4th inst. for the same destination. Letters from Cadiz to the 1st, announce that the National guard of that town, to the number of 6000 men, are exercised every day in uniform, and that it will meet death sooner than fall again under the yoke of despotism. Foreign menaces have at last put all Spain in motion, and if the invaders have not large corps of the army to encounter, they will find the fewer enemies on that account. Orders had been received at Saragossa, on the 9th of March, to have provisions ready for 2000 horse and 10,000 troops, which were on their way under General Ballasteros; and Mina is stated to have upwards of 7000 men, who once formed part of the 'Army of the Faith;' but 'the moment they heard that foreigners were about to attack their country, they buried their own private dissensions in oblivion, and are, now among the staunchest defenders of national independence the army of Catalonia can boast of.'

Official accounts of the 11th March, say, that 700 men of the "Army of the Faith," repulsed by the Constitutionalists, had arrived at St. Jean Pied de Port, in a deplorable condition. The Bayonne papers of the 12th March represent the situation of the Spanish provinces bordering on France, as improved in every respect, and that order will be entirely restored there, if the French army delays but a little longer its invasion of the Peninsula."

The Morning Chronicle, of the 22d March, speaks with the greatest confidence of the ultimate success of the Spaniards. The editor assures his readers, that "however the French Journalists have laboured to impress the public with an opinion of the disunion of the Spaniards they may rest assured that the whole of the conscripts last voted by the Cortes have been furnished by the provinces, armed clothed and accoutred without a single exception, and within twenty days. When we state we have the most authentic information on this subject, we trust we have no bad grounds for hope with respect to this cause. The Spaniards are confident—they know their army trebles the French, and while the French are gaining converts—the one again liberty, the other in favor of it. Spain has now 200,000 men in arms, and whether they are good or bad soldiers, with respect to conduct in pitched battles, we shall not attempt to decide; but we believe we may say, in defence of their country, in the mountains, and in their strong towns, they stand unrivalled. Their spirit is excellent and they do not hesitate to state, that the French army can command not more of the country than that on which it stands. They admit the entrance of the French into Madrid but they add, what have they then accomplished except that they have marched into the heart of Spain without the means of support, without the protection of the inhabitants, and without the means of resisting the enormous force of irregular troops that will be opposed to them in every direction, should they quit a high road even a mile. The French anticipate an easy conquest, but the best informed Spaniards we well know are of a direct contrary opinion. They admit the French will march to Madrid with ease. Yet they are confident of the ultimate defeat of the French army."

COMMERCIAL.

As to the effect which the war is to have upon the commercial interest of the United States, much will depend upon its duration and the parties to it. At present, our bread stuffs are higher here than in Europe. Vast quantities of wheat from the Baltic and Mediterranean have accumulated in the warehouse of England, and probably in those of the countries producing it; and the price quoted in the London Price Current of the 18th of March varies, according to quality, from 75 cents to a dollar per bushel, while our own wheat is readily sold at $1 36 to 1 40 per bushel in this market. In this staple, therefore, no beneficial change can be expected; nor, as far as the interest of the farmer is concerned, can it be necessary, as the present price amply remunerates him. To all other bread stuffs the same reflections are applicable, except rice, which, from its peculiar qualities is essential to an army; and as that produced in the Carolinas is of a superior quality, it will be in demand, and has already advanced in price here as much, perhaps as European markets yet justify. With the exception of this article, and perhaps of pot and pearl ashes, we are not a ware that any production of the United States is likely to increase in value or demand for exportation. War will necessarily rather check than stimulate the manufacturing industry of France, both by diverting hands and closing accustomed markets; and as far as French demands can affect it, the value of our cottons is more likely to diminish than increase. Of tobacco, the present excess of production over consumption is so great that nothing can be safely predicted concerning it. To our navigation however, under any circumstances, a war in Europe will be beneficial. The skill and enterprise of our seamen, together with the beauty and speed of our ships, will secure to them a preference, as carriers over *all* other nations; while the fame which the navy acquired for our flag during the last war will inspire all those who may sail or ship under it with a conviction of its inviolability and their own security.—[*N. Y. Amer.*

New Advertisements.

CHEAP WHOLESALE

Drug & Medicine Store.

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT, & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the first houses in the United States, which they will dispose of to Physicians and Merchants, on more liberal terms, than they can meet with South of New York or Philadelphia.

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care, of pure and genuine Medicine. Likewise Medicine Chests, designed for the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Colors, and Dye Stuffs; Hatter's materials, and Coach Trimmings, daily expected.

May 15. 50tf.

David B. Crane & Co's.

IMPORTATION OF

Hard-Ware & Cutlery,

Have arrived and is open ready for sale

April 23, 1823. 47:tf

PRICES CURRENT,

Corrected Weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDIZE.	Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cognac,	gallon.	1 [illegible]	1 50
Apple,	do.	[illegible]	55
Peach,	do.	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8½	9½
Beeswax,	do.	31	32
Butter,	do	15	25
Bagging	yard,	26	30
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	27
Candles, Mould,	do	15	16
Spermaceti,	do	[illegible]	
Cotton,	do	[illegible]	10
Corn,	bushel	70	00
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel		
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	7	7 25
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do		
Mullet	do	6	
Feathers	lb.	40	
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb	6	10
Glass, Amer. 3 by 10	50 feet	4 50	5 00
10 by 12	do		
Bottles	grose	12 00	
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4 25	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood	100 lb	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	29	32
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	2 00	
Oats	bush	35	40
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	0 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter, London,	dozen	3 75	
Philadelphia.	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Powder, Duponts,	Keg.	7 00	7 50
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 00	2 50
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon.	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.		
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3 00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	8 00	10 00
Common,	do	7 50	8 00
Loaf,	lb	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	75	80
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	60	65
Salts, Epsom	lb	25	30
Glauber	do	10	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	16
Salt-Petre	do	15	20
Tallow,	do	8	9
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	50	1 75
Hyson,	do	00	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 l	2 75	3 50
Manufactured,	do	00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb	65	
Wheat,	bush.	85	
Whiskey,	gallo	40	45
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Colmenar	do	80	1
Malaga	do	65	85

EXCHANGE, on N. York, 60: 6½ pr. ct.
Charleston, 3½ pr. ct.
Virginia 4 *a* 5
South Carolina
Georgia Notes, 3 per cent. Discount.
U. S. BANK NOTES. 6 *a* 7½

Wilmington, May 10.

Corn, 60 to 65 cents; Cotton, 9 to 10; Flour, superfine, $7 50 to 8; Lumber, 13 to 15; Molasses, 27 to 28; Tar, 1 to 1 06; Pitch, 1 75 *a* 2; Turpentine, 2 65 to 2 70; Bacon, 8 to 11; Beeswax, 33 to 35; Coffee, 25 to 26; Rum, Jamaica, 82 to 85; Rice, 2 75 *a* 3; Salt, Liverpool, 55 *a* 0; Sugar, 7 50 *a* 8 50; Tobacco, 4 *a* 4 25; Whiskey, Rye, 38 *a* 40.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Recorder of May 10.

ARRIVED.

Brig Globe, Paine, from Providence, to Wm H Lippitt.
Brig Dover, Sabins, from Providence.
Brig Decatur, Hintz, from Providence, to Isaac Arnold
Brig Mary, Brownwell, from N. York, to Lazarus and Whitmarsh.
Schr. Favorite, Le Fever, from Charleston.—Salt, to Wm. H. Lippitt.
Schooner, Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.
Sloop Golden Age, Marble, from Baltimore.

CLEARED,

Brig Dover, Sabins, for Providence, by Wm. H. Lipptt.
Schr. Boston, Cox, for New York.
Schr. Argo, Weston, for Matanzas, by James A. Berry.
Schr Jane Maria, Smith, for N. York, by Dudley, Dickinson, & Co.
Sloop Spy, Brunow, for Curracoa, by Robert W. Brown.

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do Packing do.

ALSO

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail. Low for CASH.

May 16 50:tf.

For Sale or Rent.

THE White House, once the residence of Edward Ellis, with about One Hundred Acres of LAND attached thereunto, or in smaller Lots to suit purchasers—about one mile south of the Town House, on the Southern Stage Road. An examination will at once assure any one, of its elegant and healthy situation, affording a safe and pleasant retreat from the sickness of the town.

Good Notes or Steam-Boat Stock, taken in payment. Apply to

SAMUEL P. ASHE.

May 15, 50:1m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions March Term, 1823.

Charles B Jones vs. *Charles Thompson* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on the land of Francis King and summoned Thomas Gales.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Charles Thompson has removed himself out of the State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him—Therefore ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the monies in the hands of the Garnishee, subject to the plaintiff's final Judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him. *Test,*

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10, 1823. 40 3m

Runaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expences paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 48:3f.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on Friday last, a Milch-Cow: She is of a pale red colour, has no white about her, her neck is long, her head small and her horns are short and have been cut at the end. She is of larger size than common, and is in good order. Whoever will deliver her to me, or give me such information that I get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded. I much suspect that some villain has stole her.

J. A. Cameron.

May 8, 1823. 49:2w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business, under the Firm of

Ballard & Singletary.

They have taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr Wm. Locke, one door East of the Cape-Fear Bank, where they intend to keep a constant supply of

Groceries,

Which they will sell Low for Cash.

THEY HAVE ALSO

Horses and Carriages,

for the accommodation of persons who may wish to travel—they will take Horses to keep by the day, week or month, they hope by their strict attention to the above business, to merit that encouragement which their attention to business will entitle them.

Wm. W. Ballard.
Benj. Singletary.

May 1.—48:3w.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

DRY GOODS,

Has arrived and is open for sale.

April 23, 1823 47:tf

Blank Deeds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Herald.

LINES,

BY DR. PERCIVAL.

SHE faded, but in beauty—not charm
Of feature or expression left her calm
And all-endearing look, that meekly bore
Smiles, as in happier years of infancy,
Before her roses wither'd—Not a sigh
Escap'd her, but she seem'd to live in hope,
That kindled by deferring. She had fed
So long upon the higher sympathies,
And had so purified her heart's desires,
That all to her was spirit; and a veil
Of an ethereal tenderness was thrown
O'er all that once seem'd beautiful; and thus
She saw no other world, than such as FAITH
Had promis'd to her second life. No dark
And bigot frown o'ershadow'd her fair brow,
That every day grew purer, till it seem'd
Wrought of an angel's essence, and it rose
Calm as the cloudless canopy of heaven;
And through it came a light, that gave to all,
On whom it sweetly shone, her peacefulness
And silent hope. Her feelings ever grew
Softer; and every thing, that had a sense
Of suffering, was pitied, if the winds
Blew chillier; and even the falling flowers
Were tenderly lamented. She had been
A devotee to Nature, and she felt
Intensely all its loveliness, and hung
Delighted on its wonders, not with dumb
And thoughtless ecstacy, but with an eye
That read a soul within them, and a voice
That hymn'd the song of gratitude. Her eye
Yet stole abroad at evening, when the wind
Is silent, and the landscape all is still,
And flowers are folding up their dewy leaves,
And birds are going to their unfledg'd young
Hid in the cluster'd foliage; when the air
Just stirs enough to rock them to repose,
And crisp the surface of a silent stream,
That flashes in the last departing ray,
And circles with its sheet of flowing gold
The islet tufted with an iris crown,
And the bright purple of the floating leaves,
That wave along its current, as the wind
Sways them in graceful curves, and slowly turns
Their ever-changing mirrors to the sun,
Till the pool glitters with their glancing light.

She chose this hour of worship, and she knelt,
Not to the beautiful creatures she beheld,
But to their COMMON PARENT.—tho' the world
Mighchalm a spirit's awe, it spread so fair,
So awful and so wonderful around;
And had such magic hues upon its clouds,
And such a tint of love upon its sky,
And such a blended harmony of light
And shadow, such a host of fairy forms
All mellow'd by the misty evening air,
And lovelier in their softness, that a soul
Fresh from its fountain might have worship'd here
Such rare and countless beauty.—There she bent,
Herself the fairest; and she first took in
With an intensest pleasure, all the fair
And wondrous forms around her, and then rais'd
Her eyes in adoration. Then her brow
Met the clear sky, that was alone as pure,
And her keen eyes, that gather'd, as her life
Grew weaker, more of spirit, till they flash'd
With her soul's inward movings—those keen eyes
Look'd on the stars, that now came faintly forth
On their night watching, and they seem'd to find
In those ethereal messengers, their home;
And there was such an estacy, her form
Seem'd chang'd to something heavenly, and to rise,
As a dove rises on a quiet wing,
And float into her kindred purity.

P.

Miscellaneous.

From the Sketch Book. No. 3.

THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

During my residence in the country, I used frequently to attend at the old village church. Its shadowy aisles, its mouldering monuments, its dark oaken panelling, all reverend with the gloom of departing years, seemed to fit it for the haunt of solemn meditation. A sunday, too, in the country, is so holy in its repose: such a pensive quiet reigns over the face of nature, that every restless passion is charmed down, and we feel all the natural religion of the soul gently springing upwithin us.

Sweet day, so pure, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky!

I do not pretend to be what is called a devout man, but there are feelings which visit me in a country church, amidst the beautiful scenery of nature, which I experience no where else; and if not a more religious, I am certainly a better man on Sunday, than on any other day of the seven.

But in this church, I felt myself continually thrown back upon the world by the frigidity and pomp of the poor worms around me. The only being that seemed thoroughly to feel the humble and prostrate piety of a true christian, was a poor decrepid old woman, bending under the weight of years and infirmities. She bore the traces of something better than abject poverty. The lingerings of decent pride were visible in her appearance. Her dress, though humble in the extreme, was scrupulously clean. Some trivial respect, too, had been awarded her, for she did not take her seat among the village poor, but sat alone on the steps of the altar. She seemed to have survived all love, all friendship, all society, and to have nothing left her but the hopes of heaven. When I saw her feebly rising and bending her aged form in prayer—habitually conning her prayer book, which her palsied hand and failing eyes could not permit her to read, but which she evidently knew by heart—I felt that the faultering voice of that poor woman arose to heaven.

I am fond of loitering about country churches, and this was so delightfully situated, that it frequently attracted me. It stood on a knoll, round which a small stream made a beautiful bend, and then wound its way through a long reach of soft meadowy scenery. The church was surrounded by yew trees, which seemed almost coeval with itself. Its tall gothic spire shot up lightly from among them, with rooks and crows generally wheeling about it. I was seated there one still sunny morning, watching two labourers who were digging a grave. They had chosen one of the most remote and neglected corners of the church yard, where, by the number of nameless graves around, it would appear that the indigent & friendless were huddled into the earth. I was told that the new-made grave was for the only son of a poor widow. While I was meditating on the distinctions of worldly rank, which extend thus down into the very dust, the toll of the bell announced the approach of the funeral. They were the obsequies of poverty, with which pride had nothing to do. A coffin of the plainest materials, without pall or other covering, was borne by some of the villagers. There were no mock mourners in the trappings of affected wo, but there was one real mourner who feebly tottered after the corpse. It was the aged mother of the deceased; the poor old woman whom I had seen seated on the steps of the altar. She was supported by a humble friend, who was endeavoring to comfort her. A few of the neighboring poor had joined the train, and some of the children of the village were running hand in hand, now shouting with unthinking mirth, and sometimes pausing to gaze, with childish curiosity, on the grief of the mourner.

I approached the grave. The coffin was placed on the ground. On it were inscribed the name and age of the deceased—"George Sommers, aged 26 years." The poor mother had been assisted to kneel down at the head of it. Her withered hands were clasped, as if in prayer, but I could perceive, by a feeble rocking of the body, and a convulsive motion of the lips, that she was gazing on the last reliques of her son with the yearnings of a fond mother's heart.

The service being ended, preparations were made to deposite the coffin in the earth. There was that bustling stir, that breaks so harshly on the feelings of grief & affection: directions given in the cold tone of business; the striking of spades into sand and gravel which, at the grave of those we love, is, of all sounds, the most withering. The bustle around seemed to awaken the mother from a wretched reverie. She raised her glazed eyes, and looked about with a faint wildness. As the men approached with cords to lower the coffin into the grave, she wrung her hands and broke into an agony of grief. The poor woman who attended her took her by the arm, endeavored to raise her from the earth, and to whisper something like consolation—"Nay, now—nay, now—don't take it so sorely to heart." She could only shake her head, and wring her hands, as one not to be comforted.

As they lowered the body into the earth, the cracking of the chords seemed to agonize her; but when, on some accidental obstruction, there was a jolting of the coffin, all the tenderness of the mother burst forth; as if any harm could come to him who was far beyond the reach of worldly suffering.

I could see no more—my heart swelled into my throat—my eyes filled with tears—I felt as if I were acting a barbarous part in standing by and gazing idly on this scene of maternal anguish. I wandered to another part of the Churchyard, where I remained until the funeral train had dispersed.

When I saw the mother slowly and painfully quitting the grave, leaving behind her the remains of all that was dear to her on earth, and returning to silence and destitution, my heart ached for her. What, thought I, are the distresses of the rich! they have friends to soothe—pleasures to beguile—a world to divert and dissipate their griefs. What are the sorrows of the young! Their growing minds soon close above the wound—their elastic spirits soon rise beneath the pressure—their green and ductile affections soon twine around new objects. But the sorrows of the poor, who have no outward appliances to soothe,—the sorrows of the aged, with whom life at best is but a wintry day, and who can look for no after-growth of joy—the sorrows of a widow, aged, solitary, destitute, mourning over an only son, the last solace of her years; these are the sorrows which make us feel the impotency of consolation.

It was some time before I left the church yard. On my way homeward I met with the woman who had acted as comforter: she was just returning from accompanying the mother to her lonely habitation, and I drew from her some particulars connected with the affecting scene I had witnessed.

The parents of the deceased had resided in the village from childhood. They had inhabited one of the neatest cottages, and by various rural occupations, and the assistance of a small garden, had supported themselves creditably and comfortably, and led a happy and blameless life. They had one son, who had grown up to be the staff and pride of their age—"Oh sir!" said the good woman, "he was such a likely lad, so sweet tempered, so kind to every one around him, so dutiful to his parents! It did one's heart good, to see him of a Sunday, drest out in his best, so tall, so straight, so cheery, supporting his old mother to church—for she was always fonder of leaning on George's arm than on her good man's; and poor soul, she might well be proud of him, for a finer lad there was not in the country around."

Unfortunately, the son was tempted, during a year of scarcity and agricultural hardship, to enter into the service of one of the small craft that plied on a neighbouring river. He had not been long in this employ, when he was entrapped by a press gang, and carried off to sea. His parents received the tidings of his seizure, but beyond that they could learn nothing. It was the loss of their main prop. The father, who was already infirm, grew heartless and melancholy, and sunk into his grave. The widow, left lonely in her age and feebleness, could no longer support herself, and came upon the parish. Still there was a kind feeling toward her throughout the village, and a certain respect as one of the oldest inhabitants. As no one applied for the cottage in which she had passed so many happy days, she was permitted to remain in it, where she lived solitary and almost helpless. The few wants of nature were chiefly supplied from the scanty productions of her little garden, which the neighbours would now and then cultivate for her.

It was but a few days before the time at which these circumstances were told me, that she was gathering some vegetables for her repast, when she heard the cottage door that faced the garden suddenly opened. A stranger came out and seemeed to be looking eagerly and wildly around. He was dressed in seaman's clothes, was emaciated and ghastly pale, and bore the air of one broken by sickness and hardships. He saw her and hastened towards her, but his steps were faint and faltering; he sank on his knees before her, and sobbed like a child. The poor woman gazed upon him with a vacant and wandering eye—"Oh my dear, dear mother! don't you know your son! your poor boy George!" It was indeed the wreck of her once noble lad; who shattered by wounds, by sickness and foreign imprisonment, had, at length, dragged his wasted limbs homeward, to repose among the scenes of his childhood.

I will not attempt to detail the particulars of such a meeting, where joy and sorrow were so completely blended: still he was alive! He was come home! He might yet live to comfort and cherish her old age! Nature, however, was exhausted in him; and if any thing had been wanting to finish the work of fate, the desolation of his native cottage would have been sufficient. He stretched himself on the pallet where his widowed mother had passed many a sleepless night, and he never rose from it again.

The villagers, when they heard that George Somers had returned, crowded to see him offering every comfort and assistance that their humble means afforded. He, however, was too weak to talk—he could only look his thanks. His mother was his constant attendant and he seemed unwilling to be helped by any other hand.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought on the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness. Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor wearied by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity: and, if adversity overtakes him, he will be the dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to him.

Poor George Somers had known well what it was to be in sickness, and none to soothe—lonely and in prison, and none to visit him. He could not endure his mother from his sight; if she moved away, his eye would follow her. She would sit for hours by his bed, watching him as he slept. Sometimes he would start from a feverish dream, look anxiously up until he saw her venerable form bending over him, when he would take her hand, lay it on his bosom, and fall asleep with the tranquility of a child. In this way he died.

My first impulse on hearing this humble tale of affliction, was to visit the cottage of the mourner, and administer pecuniary assistance, and, if possible, comfort. I found however, on inquiry, that the good feelings of the villagers had prompted them to do every thing that the case admitted: and as the poor knew best how to console each other's sorrows, I did not venture to intrude.

The next Sunday I was at the village church; when, to my surprise, I saw the poor old woman tottering down the aisle to her accustomed seat on the steps of the altar.

She had made an effort to put on something like mourning for her son; and nothing could be more touching than this struggle between pious affection and utter poverty: a black riband or so, a faded black handkerchief, and one or two more such humble attempts to express by outward signs that grief which passes show. When I looked round upon the storied monuments; the stately hatchments; the cold marble pomp, with which grandeur mourned magnificently over departed pride; and turned to this poor widow bowed down by age and sorrow at the altar of her God, and offering up the prayers and praises of a pious, though a broken heart, I felt that this living monument of real grief was worth them all.

I related her story to some of the wealthy members of the congregation, and they were moved at it. They exerted themselves to render her situation more comfortable, and to lighten her afflictions. It was, however, but smoothing a few steps to the grave. In the course of a Sunday or two after, she was missed from her usual seat at church, and before I left the neighborhood, I heard, with a feeling of satisfaction, that she had quietly breathed her last, and gone to rejoin those she loved, in that world where sorrow is never known and friends are never parted.

A pretty bird.—An Irishman who had never fired a gun in his life, took it into his head to go a shooting. It was not long before he saw a little wood pecker busily engaged in perforating a tall cherry tree. Pat crept slyly up as far as he durst without alarming the bird, and after making two or three circumbendibuses around the tree, as the little feathered mechanic performed a similar revolution around its trunk, he thought he had at last got a good chance for a shot; so, shutting both eyes fast, he blazed away. The bird more scared than hurt by the attack, took to his wings, while Pat, sure as could be that he had brought down his game, commenced searching for it amongst the weeds at the root of the tree. As he was thus engaged *a frog* started up before him and began hopping around the tree. Pat in an ecstacy of joy at having found, as he supposed, the object of his search, soon seized poor croaker, and while he eyed his lantern jaws and freckled skin with somewhat of amazement, exclaimed,—"*Arrah now, but sure you were a pretty bird before I shot all the feathers off*"—*Norfolk Herald.*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS, John R. Chisholm came before me, the subscribing Justice of the Peace, and made oath that he held a note of hand on Wm. Crosland for one hundred dollars, dated about the 6th of November last, payable to him the said John R Chisholm or order, one day after date; and that he, the said Chisholm has lost or mislaid the said note, and also, that he has not traded or disposed of the said note to any person or persons whatsoever.—Sworn to and subscribed at Fayetteville, the 3rd day of May 1823. before me,

John R. Chisholm.

D. OCHILTREE, S. J. P.

May 8, 1823. 49:2w.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions

APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers.—Original Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land lying on Mill creek, joining Vincent Parsons, Christopher McRae & others, containing 1396 Acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant John Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

Test, W. DISMUKES. Clk.

49:3m.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.

MARCH TERM, 1823.

William Dismukes vs. John W. Dismukes. Original Attachment, Levied in the hands of Robert Leonard and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant has removed himself out of the state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, therefore ordered by the Court, that there be Judgment of Condemnation in the hands of Robert Leonard, subject to the Plaintiff's final judgment when obtained; and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for six weeks, that the defendant come forward on or before the next session of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be made final against him.

Test, W. DISMUKES. Clk.

49:6w.

Notice.

ON SATURDAY the 24th inst there will be exposed to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Town House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a variety of Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

the property of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Ann M'Racken, deceased.

Cash will be required for all sums under ten dollars—for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, six months credit will be given.

JNO. HUSKE, Executor.

May 6, 1828. 49-3w.

The Bible Society

HAVE on hand, a quantity of

Gaelic & German Bibles,

For sale at very moderate prices, or for gratuitous distribution to such as cannot afford to buy.

JOHN MACRAE,
Librarian.

March 21, 1823. 42 tf

H. G. NELSON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

23 Packages

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which will be Sold at Reduced Prices, for CASH.

May 1.—48:6w.

EQUITY SALES

Of Mortgaged Premises,

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Cumberland, made Spring Term 1823, in a certain cause, in said Court pending, wherein James R. King and another are complainants, and Abner F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose to sale and sell by Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th July next, certain Lots on Hay street, Fayetteville, on the south side of and near the Town House, the Tenements thereon now occupied as shops or stores by Messrs. G. W. M'Donald, Joseph Arey, Charles Clark and Alvin M'Leran.

The Lot will be divided into two or more pieces or parcels, a plan of which will shortly be lodged at the store of Mr. Nevin M'Leran for the inspection of intending purchasers. Title will be made to the purchasers by the Clerk and Master and by A. F. Bowell, and possession will be given on the terms of sale being previously complied with.

Terms of Sale,—Six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, and a mortgage of the premises to the Clerk and Master, and his successors in office.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E.

CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,

Cumberland County, 8th May, 1823.

49:—

Clarendon Bridge.

THE Stockholders of this Bridge would inform the public that great alterations in the floors and other parts of it have been made, and are making so as to render it perfectly safe, *even* in the darkest nights, to cross it without lights, there being timber on each side to keep the wheels of carriages in their proper place, and which will also keep the highest loads from catching against the timbers or braces of the Bridge. Reports having been circulated prejudicial to this Bridge, from interested and improper motives, it becomes necessary to state to the public, that such reports are without any good foundation whatever, as more than three years use and exposure to severe gales, freshes and at different times uncommon weights upon it, testify most conclusively that its stability and safety are equal to that of any wooden Bridge in the United States, and the very best attention shall constantly be paid to keep it so.

The Toll Keeper will make yearly contracts with any and all persons wishing it at a very low rate.

The distance from Raleigh to Fayetteville, on the east side of the river, and over this Bridge, is but three and three quarter miles more than by M'Neill's Ferry, as ascertained by a late survey of the road; and it is presumed that the Bridge and the advantages of a more firm and less muddy soil will be greatly in favor of the road. No higher fare in any case, or under any pretence whatever, to be taken upon the Bridge, under a penalty of twenty dollars.

Ithiel Town,
Superintendent.

May 8, 1823. 49:4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith vs. *Robert Raiford.* } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on a negro man named Jack and one hundred and two acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining John Blacks—Also, eighty acres on or near the head of the Wells Branch, subject to former levies.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant Robert Raiford, has removed himself out of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him—Therefore, ordered by the Court, that there be judgment of condemnation on the property levied on, subject to the plaintiffs final judgment when obtained—and that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that defendant come forward, on or before the next session of this court to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment will be made final against him.

Test JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

March 10. 1823. 41 3m

NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS OF THE

Agricultural Society

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

Are requested to meet at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June, at early candle light.

By order of the President

John Matthews, Sec'y